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Maitland

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To John Britton Esq. J. Q. S.

from William Stevenson Esq.

September 10 - 1844 -

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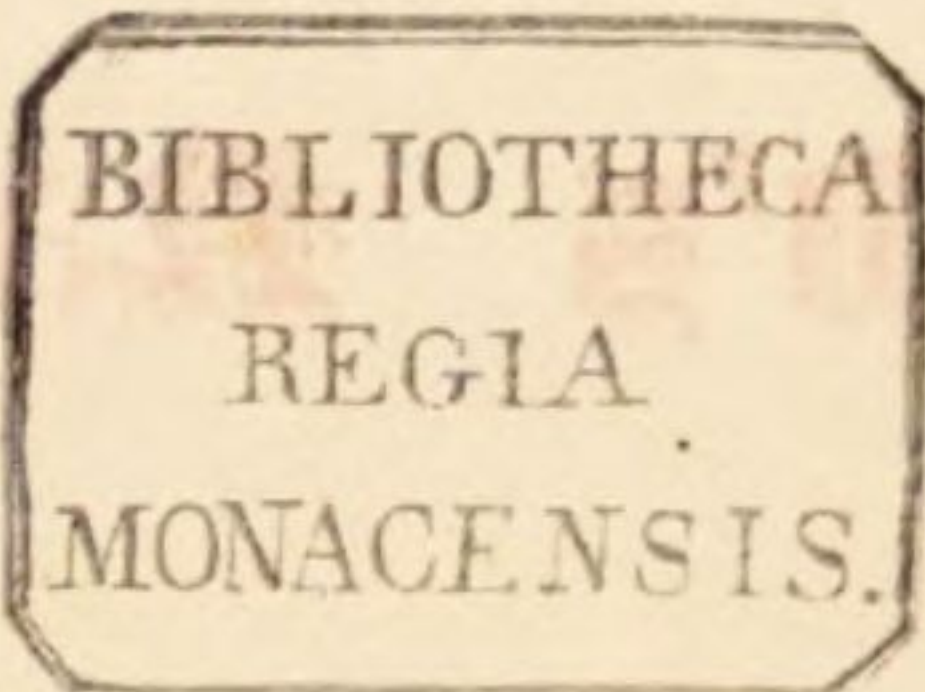
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OF THE

DURING THE MINORITY;

AND OTHER PAPERS

OF



OF THE

PRINCIPAL ACTS OF THE REGENCY

DURING THE MINORITY

AND OTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE HISTORY

OF

THE QUEEN OF SCOTLAND

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PREFACE.

IN printing for the perusal of a very limited number of Readers a few copies of the following Papers connected with ancient Scottish History, their Possessor has no other object than simply to gratify the curiosity of such a select circle, and to preserve from the numerous contingencies incidental to the manuscript state in which alone they before existed, documents that appeared to him curious in themselves, and adapted perhaps to throw some little light upon an eventful and highly interesting period of our History.

That some of them may be regarded in this light, he has indeed a testimony of no light weight, or equivocal authority, in the opinion of them expressed by SIR WALTER SCOTT, to whose inspection they were submitted a few years ago; and who not only expressed himself much gratified by their perusal, but strongly urged their being printed, to insure their preservation as valuable and entertaining reliques. From SIR WALTER'S Letter returned with the MSS. itself now alas! a relique of almost equal value and interest, it's Possessor extracts the following remarks on *Maitland's Narrative* and the *Letter of Randolphe*, relative to the murder of Rizzio.

“ I had considerable trouble in finding out who was the Author of Maitland's
“ Sketch of Mary of Lorraine's Regency, and find he was the son of that Mait-
“ land who was Queen Mary's Secretary, and one of the first Politicians of his
“ time; unhappily not so conscientious as able. The Sketch was written to jus-
“ tify his father, and as the Author was a Roman Catholic, the Tract is of a par-
“ tial character, both as to politics and relative to religion. In such an interesting
“ age it is curious to see what each party could say for itself, and by comparing
“ documents and admissions, get if possible at the truth, which generally lies rather
“ betwixt both sides, than exclusively with either.

On the letter of Randolphe, Sir Walter remarks “ the *Letter of Randolphe* the
“ English Ambassador, who acted all along as a ‘Spy upon Queen Mary, is very
“ curious. It announces the fate of Rizzio about ten days before it took place;
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A NARRATIVE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ACTS OF THE WEDDING

TO

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

F. R. S. F. A. S. F. L. S. &c. &c.

THE JOY OF HARVEST IS NOT HIS, ALONE,
WHOSE OUTSTRETCH'D FIELDS AFFORD AN AMPLE STORE
OF GATHER'D SHEAVES TO CROWN HIS GARNER'S FLOOR;
SOME GRATEFUL FEELING OF ITS GOOD IS KNOWN
BY HIM WHO HUMBLY GLEANS THE WIDELY STROWN
AND SCATTER'D EARS: SUCH, ONLY, AND NO MORE,
ARE MINE TO GIVE, *THY* LOVE OF ANTIQUE LORE
WILL NOT DISDAINFULLY THE GIFT DISOWN.
FOR UNTO THEE, MY HONOR'D FRIEND, AND HOURS
HAPPILY SPENT WITHIN THY PLEASANT HOME
RICH IN THE WEALTH OF MANY A TREASUR'D TOME
AND RECORD RARE, AND PAINTING'S MAGIC POWERS,
I OWE THE SOURCE OF ALL THAT SCATTERS FLOWERS,
WHEN MID' THE SPOILS OF OLDEN TIME I ROAM.

W. S. F.

DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

THE JOY OF HEAVEN IS NOT BY LOSS
THOSE DISTANT THINGS ARE NOT BY LOSS
OF DAWSON TURNER TO GROW UP AS A MAN
SOME GREAT FEELING OF ITS OWN IS KNOWN
BY HIM WHO IS NOT GONE THE WORLD KNOWS
AND STAYED HERE IN THE WORLD AND SO MORE
ARE HERE TO GOE THE LOVE OF HEAVEN FOR
WILL NOT DEPART FROM THE HEART
FOR UP TO THIS HE HONORS HEAVEN AND HONOR
HIMSELF WITH THE FEELING OF
HIGH IN THE WEALTH OF GIVE A TRIBUTE TO
AND HEAVEN MORE AND HEAVEN MORE
I OWE THE WORLD OF ALL THAT IS HEAVEN
WHEN WITH THE SPIRIT OF OLIVE TREE I ROSE

A NARRATIVE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ACTS OF THE REGENCY,

DURING THE MINORITY OF

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND,

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF

JAMES MAITLAND

OF

LETHINGTON.

A NARRATIVE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ACTS OF THE REGENCY

OF

THE

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN

JAMES MALTAND

OR

EDINBURGH

MAITLAND'S NARRATIVE

PREFACE.

THE Author of this narrative was the only son of the celebrated **WILLIAM MAITLAND** the younger, of Lethington, Secretary of State for Scotland, from 1558 to 1573, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming. Adhering to the Catholic religion, he sold his estate at Lethington, to his uncle, Sir John Maitland, first Lord Thirlestane, and resided at Brussels; where he died without issue, in 1631.

PREFACE

The Author of this narrative was the only son of the celebrated William Maitland the younger, of Lathington, Secretary of State for Scotland, from 1658 to 1673, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming. Adhering to the Catholic religion, he sold his estate at Lathington, to his uncle, Sir John Maitland, first Lord Thirlston, and resided at Basle; where he died without issue, in 1681.

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KING JAMES the fift of that name died in December, 1542, and left the cuntrie in ane open warre against Ingland and ane dochter onlie his hieres callit efter be the name of Marie Quein of Scotland, borne of Marie of Lorrayne, Douager of Longueville, and dochter to the Duke of Guise, to hir wes be the cuntrie admittit Governor James Hammilton, Erle of Arrane. During qwhose governement the warre betuixt us and Ingland continued manie zeirs, withe diverse succes and accidents to bothe pairts bot withe greitest losses to our cuntrie. The English enterit dyverse tymes in itt be Sey and Land, brunt Edinburgh, Leithe, Dundie, and manie vther towns and villages, overthreu manie gentlemen thair houses gaue to vs dyverse overthroues, and speciallie at Pinkiefield, qwhair a great manie of our people of al sorts war slain the 10 of September, 1547. befor, bot cheiflie efter thai fortified and possessit withe garisons of soldiors Hadington, Dunglas, Fascastill, Eimouthe, Coldingham, Hume, Roxbroche, Lauder, Inchkeithe, Brochtie, and some vther pairts, to resist thair Invasions, and to defend and assist vs against thame King Henrie the 2 of France (for qwhose caus and for preferring his sone the Dolphin, to King Edward of

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England, in the marriage of our zoung Queine, bothe of thame being suitors to hir, we did susteyne that so hurtfull warre, and efter schoo was promisit be most of the nobilitie to King Edward of England, did send in Scotland ane armie composit of dyverse nations of 6000 men, vnder the leading of Monsieur de Desseé, and with him dyverse of the cheiff nobilitie of France, and reinforced efterwards with dyvesre vther troupes besydis the service and sending of his galeys to vs at sundrie tymes befor, withe and efter that armie. The Quein went fra Dunbar town in the galeys to France, 1548, being than betuixt 5 and 6 zeires of age; my Ladie Fleming vidow than, hir husband being slain at Pinkie, the zeir befor, went withe hir for hir Governant, and the four Maries neir of hir awin age, went withe hir to serue hir Maiestie, to wit, Fleming, dochter to the said ladie (efter my mother) Seton and Levinstoun, dochter to the thrie Lordis of the same names, and Beton, dochter to the Laird of Creich, and kinswoman to the Cardinal Beton. During this warre callit be vss the nyne zeiris warre, becaus so lang it continuit, most pairt of the Gentlemen of Louthian, Mers, and Teviotdaill did assure, bot my grandfather would not assure, albeit the Englisch did possess Hadington and Lauder qwhair besydis al his leving and landis ly except a littil in the Mers in tua myls and les to England, and thairfoir did leiue al that tyme withe verye great difficulties having a wyffe, manie children, and ane great familie al the said tyme on his charge during these warres some debats and controversies did sometymes aryse betuixt some of the Scots and Frenche nations, bot speciallie ane great uprore betuixt the Towne of Edinburghe and the Frenche in the quhilk the Provest of the Toun callit Hammilton than lykwyse Captan of

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the Castle of Edinburgh his sone and dyverse vthers of the Toun war slain qwhilk bred ane great disgust and dislyke in the Scots nation against the Frenche. The Peace being maid 1550, betuixt France vss and Inghland. The Frenche men retirrit al bak in France and wee did possess al wee had befor that long warre and sone efter peace being made or rather the old amitie and entercourse of trafik reneued betuixt the Lau Cuntries and esterlings and vss, some variance being betuixt vss and thame for restraining and taking of schips *hinc & inde* wee being than nothing behind and the first breache being on thair pairt qwha to please Inghland had first arreistit some of our schips in thair ports the Emperor Charles the first favoring in that warre the English. Some tyme efter this vniversal peace with all nations wes concludit be vss the Quein Mother or Dowager went to France accompaniit vithe the Erles of Huntley, Marschal Cassils, Glencarne Lordis Fleming, Maxwell, Sir George Douglas brother to the Erle of Anguss and heayre apparent to him (a man than of great woorth and authoritie in the cuntrie) al the King his base sonnes (provydit than onlie to Abayes be them) and manie of the Clergie, Barons and vthers gentlemen withe a verye great train and suit al be sey in the 6 galeyis of France (that kam expreslie for hir) and vther vessels fra Leith to Diep. thairfra schoo went to Rouen quhair the King of France and al the Court met hir. Schoo remainit in France ane whole zeir. during qwhilk tyme schoo so labourit with the King of France and thai bothe withe the Governor of Scotland Erle of Arrane be dyverse meanes bot cheiflie be mediatioun of Panter Bishop of Ross Robert Carnagie and Gavan Hammilton Abot of Kilwinning thrie persons verye confident and of great credit withe the Governor to perswade

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him to resigne the Gouvernement of Scotland in favors of the Quein Dowager. that in end and after some yeirs on conditionis verye beneficial and profitable to the Governor and to diverse of his friendis thai did prevaile. efter ane yeirs remaining in France schoo returnit in Scotland throche Ingland qwhair schoo wes honorablie receavit, interteynit be King Edward convoyit and defrayit to the borders of Scotland qwhair schoo arryvit in November. 1551. being acoumpaniit besydis hir awin train and the nobilitie and vtheris of Scotland with Monsieur D'Oisell as Ambassador and Lieutenant for the King of France in Scotland to assist hir withe Councell and vtherwayis on all occasions In Aprile. 1555. the Erle of Arrane Governor did resigne the Regiment and Gouvernement of the cuntrie in open Parlement to Monsieur D'Oiselle as procurator consstitute expresslie to that end be our Quein with advyse and consent of hir Curators to wit Henrie the .2. King of France, Cardinal of Lorrain and Duke of Guise brethrein and hir vncles brothers to hir mother, qwha instantlie did delyver and invest the Quein mother or Douager with the Gouvernement of the realme and thairefter thairfor callit the Quein Regent be verteu of his said proclamation. In the same Parlement the Quein Regent and hir Frenche Councillors did labor earnestlie indirectlie and vnderhand that the Castle of Edinburgh mycht be committit to hir disposition quhan the Duke of Chatteleraut that wes Governor befor and maid Duke of the said Toun in Pictou be the King of France wes to surrender it, bot the nobilitie and Estaits fearing the Frenche wald keep it to thair vse qwhither our Quein than to be maryit to the Dolphin suld haue children or no withe him. and thinking it no way reasonable that strangers suld haue the custodie

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of a place so greatlie importing wald no wayis condescend to giue the custodie of it to thame, bot did commit it to the custodie of the Lord Erskin withe express charge and ordor to him to giue it to nobodie bot be expres Ordor of the Estaits of the Cuntrie callit be vss the Parliament. Schortlie efter the Erle of Huntley than Chancellor being imprisounit for the deathe of Makintosche beheadit some tyme befor be the Countess of Huntley at hir husband his command albeit in his absens intending thairby for eschewing envie to pretend ignorance of the fact and as it war indirectlie suspendit fra exercising his office of Chancellor, the custodie of the Greate Seale and charge of the office wes given to ane Monsieur Rubie ane Frenchman and Advocat in the Court of Parliament in Paris as Deputie Lieutenant or Substitute to the Erle of Huntley in name bot in effect as vser of the office and inioyer of al the benefits and emoluments thairof as lykwyse Veilmort ane vther Frenchman wes maid be the Quein Regent Controller withe great grudge and murmur of the people, albeit the men as lykwyse Monsieur D'Oiselle chiefest of al in authoritie war guid iust and expert men albeit distasteful to the people for some imperfections of nature as sudayne and vehement cholere of Mr D'Oiselle thair not vnderstanding the Scots toong and thair too strict drauing al things to the rule of the Frenche Gouvernement and Lawes and thair precise dealing alyke withe al sorts of people not distinguisching the qualities of persons the estait of things than and of the former libertie more or less. in dyverse pairts and provinces of the realme. At this time Mr David Panter Bischop of Rosse and cheiff Secretarie of Estait being become extreme corpulent and vnable of bodie and extreme seiklie and weake and altogither vnable to exercise his office

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and charge, albeit befor a verye sufficient and expert man for his place, the Quein Regent did in Councel bewaile the decay of sa serviceable and necessar a man and the great loss the Cuntrie commonwealthe and service of the prince was to susteyne thairby, not knauing anie of the cuntrie fit or capable of the place or of sufficiencie to succeid to sa woorthie a personage thairin and qwha had al pairts requisit for the place to wit withe the knaulege of affayres of State the perfyt vse of speaking and writing weal in the Latin and Frenche toongs sa necessar in respect of our great use of trade and commerce withe Forrayners, and that schoo wald be forcit to imploy a stranger meaning no dout a Frencheman albeit sore against hir wil. The nobilitie and vthers of the Councel than present nothing liking hir motion of a stranger, did answer that the Cuntrie did afford guid spirits and some of qualitie and birthe fit and capable of that or a better place and able if thai war imployit to discharge that place no les than anie had inioyit it befor in particular naming Williame Maitland eldest sone and appeirand heyre to Richard Maitland of Lethingtoun than of the age of 26 zeirs or thairby as verye fit als weal in respect of his qualities, education, spirit, as birthe as being of ane ancient and verye weal deserving familie and of great expectation everye way. Al the nobilitie did earnestli recommend him bot speciallie the Erle of Cassils than Treasurer of great credit withe the Quein Regent and greater authoritie in the Cuntrie in respect of his great nobilitie familie and pouer thairof bot far more for his wisdom judgement discretion integritie and sinceritie. The Quein Regent did lyke weal of thair motion and maid offer of the place to the said Williame Maitland, qwhilk he refusit be reason it wes ane vther man his place and office,

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bot being earnestlie desyrit als weal be the Quein Regent Nobilitie as be the Bischop of Rosse Panter himself he in end condiscendit to exercise the charge witheout medling in anie sort withe the fees or profits of the place (verye smal than indeed and al his tyme evir war) during the lyffe of the said Bischop, qwhilk endit schortlie efter at Restalrig and left to him the void place a littil efter he wes maid of the Councell and Cheiff Secretarie of Estait he wes sent be the Quein Regent and Councell Ambassador to King Philip and Quein Marie in Ingland to congratulat on their mariage to treat dyverse occurrents bot speciallie for the quyetnes of the borders and that the marches of bothe cuntries might be cleirly knauin and the subiects accordingly mycht be maid answerable to Lawes to the Princes and to thair officers, quhairon follouit the meiting of the Commissionars of bothe realmes at the borders qwha pairtly cleirit the marches and pairtly did devyde the debatable land on the west bordor assigning to everye realme the due portion thairof and fra Ingland befor his returne in Scotland he wes be the Quein Regent and Councell of Scotland sent Ambassador to the King of France Henrie the .2. to informe him and our zovng Quein of the Estait and affayres of the Cuntrie than occurring qwhairin bothe the realmes of Ingland and France he acquyrit the reputation of ane sufficient vnderstanding man and thairby and be his guid cariage and behavior in bothe Cuntries did gayne manie privat freindis. In this tyme the Quein Regent be advyse and counsel as wes thocht of Mrs. D'Oiselle Rubie and vthers Frenchemen and of some of our auin Nobilitie first did keep Justice aires efter the auld custome in most pairtes of the realme hirsell being present in the places or pairts qwhair thai sat qwhair some feu grievouss malefactors

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war punischit in thair lyves and persons bot manie for smal crymes punischit in thair goodis and pursis and efter thai had seen the cuntrie and informit thame selffs the best thai culd of the estait and wealthe thairof generallie and particularlie conclusion was taken to mak Rols or Scrolls to remain in perpetual recordis of al the guidis and woorthie of everye man in particular and conforme everye man yeirlie pro rata or proportionallie to pay sa mekle to the thresor to be erected to that vse to ly thairin as wes pretendit til tyme of wars, and than thair withe to levie fee and manteyn wagit or hyrit soldiors to ly in Garisons and to serue on the frontieres, and the Cuntrie to be releivit of quarter raidis or lying quarterlie or sa lang on the frontieres in tyme of warrs as thai war accustomit to ly befor, and onlie to be subiect to serue on Proclamations, qwhan ather some Invasion of ane English armie in the Cuntrie wes fearit or qwhan we war to invade thame withe ane great armie. Most pairt of the Clergie and of the Erlis and Lordis war be ane moyen or vther inducit or woon to consent to this bot the Gentlemen and barons (as thai ar callit commonlie) hearing thairof albeit not callit thairtoo as than having be disuetude lost thair vote of Parliament did assemble thameselfs be privie messages past amangest thame in Edinburgh to the number of thrie hundredrethe being verye offendit and greemit not onlie withe the Quein Regent bot withe the Erles and Lordis as betrayers of thair cuntrie and the liberties thairof and sent tua of thair number in name of the rest to wit James Sandelandis of Calder and Ihon Weemis of that ilk to remonstre and schau to the Quein the indignitie and inconvenients of that motion. The Quein Regent perceaving the vnwillingnes of the people the contradictious of the Barons and fearing ane tumulte or

MAITLAND'S NARRATIVE.

sedition gaue over that motion and excusit hirselt aft thair-
 efter that it wes not hir devyse bot of some principals of the
 Scots nation, qwha likelie being greatlie greevit thame selffs
 did devyse that to raise ane general discontentment against
 the present estait and Gouvernement or to incress the former
 grudges for dyverse respects that in end it mycht burst furthe
 in ane generall vprore as some yeirs efter it did. A littil
 befor thir thingis the Quein Regent and Councell sent the
 Bischop of Dunblane Sir Richard Maitland of Lethingtoun
 Knicht and Mr. James Makgil to meit and treat withe Mr.
 Cuthbert Tunstal Bischop of Duresme
 Commissioners for
 Ingland anent cleiring the debates for the controvertit
 marches, devyding of the debatable land on the bordors and
 vther controversies betuixt the realmes, qwha first met at
 Duns and efter at Carleil ending weal al the busyness thai
 met for. Bot toward the end of thair residens at Carleil and
 befor thai pairtit thairfra King Henrie the .2. of France
 secretlie be the help of the Mr. of Maxwell desyrit be his
 letteres to the Quein and Councell that thai wald mak warre
 against Ingland becaus the Quein did help hir husband King
 Philip and his father Charles the .5. Em. in his warres on the
 frontieres of the Low Cuntries against France. Yit conclu-
 sion wes taken be the Commissioners hou to rid the marches
 on the middle marche and west bordor and hou and qwhair
 to devyde the debatable land on the west bordors as efter
 wes done conforme to thair conclusions. The Quein Regent
 did propone to the Nobilitie at Neubottle assemblit for that
 purpos the warre against Ingland to divert the Quein thairof
 fra assisting hir husband and his father Charles the fift
 Emperor (as laitlie schoo had done at St. Quintin in Picardie

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sending over to the siege thair of be King Philip his forces
hir Lieutenant and General the Erle of Pembroke with
4000* thousand footmen and ane thousand horsemen to assist
and strenthen hir husband) conforme to the desyre of the
King of France, bot thai flatlie refusit to be the first breakers
of the Peace with England or to make warre against it if
England did not first Scotland, and thairfor the Quein Regent
be advyse of the Frenchemen and vthers of the Councill
addictit to thame did resolue to mak warre against England
and to induce or force the Nobilitie and Cuntrie verye
vnwilling thai resolvit to mak and fort neir to Heymouthe
on the seysyde in the Mers and in .6. myles to Berwik vnder
colour to be a frontiere to the cuntrie for safetie thair of in
tyme of warre on that pairt and to be a safe place to keep
thair artillerie munition and al necessar provisions for warre
and to haue it thairin at all occasions in readynes, bot the
verye true caus wes that thai considerit England wald intend
to stop the fartifying thair of and so invade the Scots grund
and giue thairby just occasion of warre on our pairt for so
thai did and be occasion thair of the Border men on bothe
sydis fel to Robbing and preying in vthers cuntries and so
the Nobilitie in end for defens of thair auin wes forcit to enter
in warre, ane armie wes raisit be proclamation conforme to
custome the Quein Regent Monsieur D'Oiselle as Lieutenant
for the King of France having with him some wagit soldiors
Frenche and vthers in the King of France his pay and the
qwhole Nobilitie aud armie went to Tueedsyde at Kelso,
Home, and thairabouts the Nobilitie wes zit vnwilling to
invade Inglande bot the Quein Regent Mr. D'Oiselle and
vthers with thame did resolue the besieging of Wark Castle

* *Sic* in MS.

MAITLAND'S NARRATIVE.

in Northehamberland hard on the southesyde of the ryver of Tueed being the marche in that place and be thair ordor Mr. D'Oiselle and his fied soldiors went over Tueed and took with thame the Scots canons brocht expreslie fra Edinburgh castle to that end and did laye the siege doun befor it without participating it with the Scots Nobilitie lying dispersit with the thair troupes in a neirnes in the Cuntrie thairabout or taking thair advysis thairanent thinking assuritlie in respect of thair natural fordwardnes in maters of warrefare and that the artillerie and consequentlie reputation of the cuntrie wes ingagit that willinglie without farder consideration or dispute thai wald fallou war it not bot to gard and safe thair canon than in danger bot it fel furth quyt contrair to expectation, for the Nobilitie dispersit hearing thairof wes greatlie offendit and did in al hast assemble and convene at Maxwell: heuche iust forgainst Kelso on the vther syde of the Tueed (albeit bothe in Scotland) qwhair the Quein Regent than wes and thair did resolute to command Mr. D'Oiselle to retire the Canon bak over Tueed in Scotland again vnder pain of Treason leaving it in his chose to remain with the wagit soldiors in English grund at the siege or no, becaus he and thai war serving the King of France as efter thai did send to him that strict charge or command. The Quein Regent than in Kelso hearing thairof did send to thame Williame Maitland as a person verie grateful to thame to perswade thame with the manie reasons to the contrarie, bot thai war so commoovit and vehement in that busynes yea and against him for bringing that message to thame that he ran fortune to have bene killit with the daggers in thair furie, if his privat freindschip with the most of thame and the particular respect borne be thame to him had not prevailit more nor ather the

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respect of his message or of the Quein Regent, bot withe great danger he returnit to the Queiu Regent to report his answer and to informe in what estait he fand things in, soon efter thai sent the forsaid charge to him, qwha did obey and retire himself and al his forces bak over Tueed again in Scotland albeit withe great regret and greiff becaus he was not strong to doo vtherwyss, complaining hardlie of the littil respect borne to the King of France and to him his Lieutenant and representing his Royal person, and no les the Quein Regent, qwha esteemit hir respect and authoritie preiudgit thairby for remeid qwhairof thai fand no better expedient than to marie the Quein on the Dolphin in France so soon as possiblie culd be. Manie roadis and littil rencontres wes efter this on the borders bot withe smal or no loss to vss and a littil tyme efter this the King of France sent letteres in Scotland to the thrie Estaits desyring thame to send Commissioners or Ambassadors in France to assist for the Realme at the celebration of the mariage to be schortlie efter consumat betuixt his eldest sone and heyre Francis the Dolphin and our Queine conforme to the former resolution takin qwhan schoo wes sent in France to that effect. The Parliament assemblit to that effect did appoint aucht of thair number to wit James Beton Arche Bischop of Glasco Robert Reed Bischop of Orknay and James base brother to the Quein Prior of St. Andreues for the Clergie Gilbert Kennedie Erle of Cassils, George Leslie Erle of Rothess and James Fleming Lord (brother to my mother) for the Nobilitie, and George Seton Lord as than Provest of Edinburgh and Jhone Areskine of Dun as than Provest of Montross for the thrid Estait to assist and see the mariage consumat as Ambassadors and Commissioners for the realme to that effect in thair

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going be sey to France thai had great stormes qwhairby tua of thair schips war drounit zit al the Ambassadors escapit and some of thame verye hardlie especialie the Bischop of Orkney and Erle of Rothness in ane ffishear bote and al thair schips left undrounit war scatterit and dispersit in sundrie heavens in France. Efter al the Ambassadors met **again** thai repairit to the Court of France, qwhair thai war joyfullie receavit be the King, Dolphin our Quein and al the Court and honorablie interteynit. Schortlie efter the mariage was solemnizit in Paris in Maii 1558 qwhairat the Erle of Arrane and Lord Fleming ane of the Ambassadors war verye braue in al furniture requisit at that tyme yea withe the best thair efter the Princes, some feu dayis efter the feasts at that tyme verye great war endit our Commissionars or Ambassadors war callit to the Councell qwhair the Vice Chancellor of France desyrit of thame that thai wald represent the Croun and the vther marks or ornaments of the Royaltie to the end the Dolphin and husbaud to our Quein mycht be crounit and admittit King of Scotland conforme to custome. The Ambassadors answerit thai had no thing anent that in thair Commission. The Vice Chancellor replyit that thai war to craue than no thing of thame bot it wes in thair pouer to wit to promise and to gif it subscriyvit be thair handis that qwhan that mater suld be treatit in the Parliament in Scotland to forder it be thair votes, to the qwhilk thai answerit that thai had a limitit Commission qwhilk thai nather nicht nor wald transgress, and if thair Commission had bene frie and referrit absolutelie to thameselfs and to thair discretion, zit it wes not the pairt of true and faithful freindis to demand or ask that qwhilk culd not be grantit witheout ane certane eminent ouerthrou and infamie of treason albeit thair

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headis and lyves war or micht be in suertie. That thai war willing and readie to please and gratifie the Frenche tied to thame be sa monie knots and links of friendschip in al things qwhilks of freindis may be honestlie expectit or be thame may lauffullie be grantit, and thairfor did beseik thame to contene thair demandis in the same termes of modestie, and so war the Ambassadors dismissit fra the Court and licentiat to retorne home in Scotland, bot be the way befor thai pairtit fra France four of the cheifest and most sufficient of thame died to wit the Bischop of Orknay Erles of Cassils and Rothess and the Lord Fleming and manie vthers of thair companie besydis dyverse war seik and efter recoverit, qwhilk maid monie speake and suspect that thai war poysonit, and our people did lay the blame thairof on the Frenche, (hou treulie God knaues) yea on the cheifest rulers of the Frenche Court than sometyme efter the retorne of the remanent Ambassadors in Scotland thair wes ane Parliament in Edinburgh at the qwhilk the Ambassadors leving gaue ane Accompt of thair negotiation and Ambassage qwhilk and al thai did thairanent wes apprevit and confirmit be the Parliament in December 1558. to the qwhilk Parliament the King of France his sone the Dolphin and our Quein sent messages desyring the matrimonial Croun to be grantit to the Dolphin as husband to our Quein and that he suld haue the title and be callit King of Scotland qwhilks thai grantit to him and ordanit the Erle of Argile and Lord James than Pryor of St. Andreues to carie thair Resolutions to him to wit to carie ane giue to him the matrimonial Croun and title of King during the Quein his spous his* lyffe and to notifie to the King his father and to him the naturalization of Frenche

* *Sic* in MS.

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people in Scotland conforme to thair desyres to the conclusion taken betuixt thame and the Ambassadors for Scotland in the treatie of mariage and conforme as the King of France had naturalizit the Scots nation in France verye amplie in times befor. The great houp our people conceavit of great favors and benefits in France maid thame easilie and freelie to consent to the mutual naturalization of the Nations Scots and Frenche, bot schortlie efter thai did repent it or at least manie of thame some in respect of harder vsage of the Merchants of Scotland in Rouen anent the Customes bot most pairt in respect of the great controversies and jars fel furthe schortlie betuixt thame in Scotland thairefter. The warre (callit be vss the tua zeirs warre endurit betuixt us and Ingland, dyverse roades and smal rencontres wes betuixt vss and thame withe mutual gaine and loss on the est and middle marche and some smal loss thai had in Orknay qwhair some of thair men be sey landit to spoile and burne the Cuntrie, bot al of thame war slaine or taken prisoners that landit. In Kintyre the Erle of Sussex Lord Lieutenant of Ireland did land in Kintyre and Arrane and did soome smal harme to these Cuntries bot of smal moment and scarce woorthie or not woorthie his paynes or great cost he bestowed in and on that voyage. On the est bordor our greitest loss wes the taking of the Mr. of Marschal and Lord Grey of Scotland at tua sundrie recounters prisoners be English. Wee lykwys took at dyverse tymes manie of theirs prisoners of guid sort, bot not of sa great qualitie, and in that warre interveinit ane challenge betuixt Sr. Williame Kircaldie of Grange and Mr. Rafe Evers brother to the Lord Evers qwhilk, at Bervick boundrod wes focht betuixt thame on horse armit, thai ran withe speares, Mr. Evers wes sore woundit and dishorsit, the

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vther had the victorie withe great honor and praise to him of al bot speciallie of the Frenche that tyme in Scotland. A littil efter the matrimonial croun wes grantit to the Dolphin husband to our Quein or thairabout, died dyverse Prelates speciallie the Bischops of Orknay, Gallouay and Mr. David Panter Bischop of Ross, sa that thairefter Williame Maitland inioyed the ful office and place of Cheiff Secretare, efter the deathe about this tyme of Lord James base sone to the King James the fift and maid be his father Abot of Kelso and Melross the Quein Regent did bestou bethe these benefices and very ritche Abayes on the Cardinal of Lorrayne hir brother than Cheiff ruler of al affayres in France (albeit in respect of the trubles follouing he did injoy nather of thame) withe great dislyke of most of the Scots nation. Thlr things preceeding did breid great discontentment in the myndis of of manie of the Scots nation against the Frenche and thair Gouvernement a cheiff motion of the great sturrs and vprors be vss soon thairefter maid against thame, bot manie to fortifie thameselfs the better, bothe with interne and externe forces and helps did tak the color of Religion serving in that age in most pairts of Christendome to manie great Revolutions in maters of State and to the great disquietnes bothe of Princes and Peoples. Touard the end of King James the fyft his regne some feu be travel in Germanie and studies thairbot some feu more be conversing withe the English and reading thair pervertit English Bibles and vther heretical books war infectit withe the Lutheran and Calvinist Religions or Opinions scarcelie be vss than distinguischit for bothe as al heretiks in this age went than vnder the common name of Protestants, bot the King did expel most of thame and the rest leevit in publik as Catholiks, efter his deathe thai greu

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a littil bolder be the hoip thai had in the Erle of Arrane that becam Governor of the realme as ane of thair sect and favorers and be reason of the open debate betuixt the Cardinal and him, bot sa soone as the Quein Douager and Cardinal war reconciled withe him that he wes admittit Governor be thame and in most things be thame cheiflie be the Cardinal his verye neir kinsman on his mother his syde governit the Protestants war again brocht lau bot efter the Cardinal his deathe be reason of the opin warrs so lang withe Inghland being than in King Edward his tyme become heretical thair war not so narroulie lookit too and his slayers and sic as joynit efter withe thame so long as thai keepit the castle of St. Androes did not onlie profess heresie openlie exercising it publikelie bot be thair example and teaching did seduce and pervert manie vthers in the toun cuntrie and some in more remote pairts, bot efter the Castle wes recoverit fra thame thai war forcit for some zeirs to keep closs and be quiet notwithstanding it wes permitted to the people be the Parliament to haue English bibles and prayer books in the Gouvernement of the Erle of Arrane and vnder cullour of these books falslie translated thai brocht in manie heretical books of Controversies and siclike, and efter the deathe of King Edward the sext of Inghland Quein Marie his sister succeiding to him in that realme did reduce the Catholik religion thairin and did expel al heretiks so far as schoo culd, qwhilk maid dyverse Scots heretik Ministers sic as Knox, Willox, and vthers returne in Scotland, and some English Ministers sic as Christopher Goodman and vthers heretiks repaire in Scotland as a place of more safetie for thame than Inghland wes, a littil efter the Quein Douager being made Regent did cal in fra Inghland dyverse gentlemen that war forfaitit for

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dyverse things speciallie these that sleu the Cardinal and keepit the Castle of St. Androes against the Authoritie or State albeit thai did profess the Protestant religion publiklie for envie as wes thocht of the late Governor than Duke of Chatterault qwha had banischit and forfattit thame and did fullie restore thame to thair levings taking dyverse of thame in hir privat service of hir house and imploying vthers in service of the State and warre fallouing thairefter al thir things did did so foster Protestants aud thair Religion that thair number and boldness did so michtilie incress that thai began to preache it publiklie speciallie touard the end of the tua zeirs warre betuixt vss and Inghland in the regne of Quein Marie of Inghland and Gouvernement of the Quein Regent in Scotland vndertaken be vss meerlie and onlie for the pleasor and interest of France as manie vther former warrs to our infinit verye great and vnspeakable losses and harmes efter thair preaching as it war publiklie thai first began with contemptuouss triks against Religion and the Cleargie and efter withe open insolences maist of the people followung thame for the noveltie and libertie and being in effect for the most pairt ignorant of al religion and verye evil affectit to the Cleargie in respect of the great ignorance or most vicious leving of most pairt of the great prelats and vthers, concubinage and siclyke being too publik and commoun in manie of thame, and albeit some bothe prelats and vthers of the Cleargie war bothe learnit and vertuouss, thair number wes not so great as the former tua sorts to wit the ignorant and vicious war, and thir did destroy and skandalise more in ane day than the vthers culd instruct or edifie in ane zeir for our Kings having gottin the presentation of benefices in thair handis and efter some of thame being viciouslie given

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in thair flesche and having manie base childrein did provyde thame to benefices speciallie King James the fift qwha did bestou a great pairt of the richest Abayes that vaikit in his tyme to his base sons albeit than meer childrein and be that example vther benefices rather to Courteors, nor to Prelates or Pastors in effect albeit in scheu thai went as kirkmen, and the Erle of Arrane during his Governement did bestou thame no better so that the Cleargie in that tyme wes come to be very weake and our people become verye disgustit als weal withe thame as the State. Quein Marie in Inghland deing in the 1558. and Quein Elizabeth succeding to hir in that realme did presentlie vther hir aversion fra the Catholik Religion and inclination to advance the Protestant Pairtie and our Quein Regent to induce the most pairt of the Nobilitie and thrid Estait yea and some of the Cleargie or at least titlers of Kirk levings and Abayes having vote in Parlament to consent the more freelie and willinglie to the gevin of the matrimonial Croun to the King Dolphin (knouing weal witheout thair consents it culd not be obtenit of the Parlament) seemit to applaud to thair pretendit Reformation and to winke and to conniue at manie of thair triks and insolences at the first, qwhilks than nicht easelie haue bene repressit, yea and to giue to thame great hoips of satisfying in manie things thair desyres, albeit schoo intendit nothing les, bot contrariewyse intendit the maintenance and protection of Catholik Religion to the vtermost of hir pouer and to suppress thame and thair insolencies so sone as opportunitie suld serue. At that tyme as lang befor the Kirk in Scotland for the Estait of the Cuntrie wes verye ritche als weal in patrimonie landis and teyndis as in meubles and ornaments. The Nobilitie wer maid to beleue thai suld haue the Kirk

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landis appropriat to thair houses as patrimonie thairof for evir, the laborers to be fried fra geving or paying of anie teyndis to the Cleargie thairefter and the rest of the people to haue the spoyle and havok of the ritche meubles and ornements al thir things did concur to embolden and fortifie and to fil the Protestants ful of sinister hoips and to mak thaim attempt the manie insolences and great enorme misrules qwhilks than thai did, sa that the malcontentments for State against the Frenche Gouvernement and the Protestants for Religion did so ioyned togither or rather becom so incorporat albeit not at the first bot piece and piece and be degrees that in end thai becam ane bodie albeit verie confusit and disorderit hurtful to al and not profitable to anie yea not to thaimselfs, bot manie accidents falling furthe in these tymes be God his permission no dout for punischment of sinnes did so concur to thair advantage and strenthe that notwithstanding of bothe authoritie richt and strenthe against thame thai did in end prevaile. The Quein Regent having schawing hirself favorable or connivent to the Protestants in manie things as aforsaid thai becam sa bold as to preache publiklie in manie touns in Scotland thair heresies and on St. Giles day .1558. in Edinburgh the procession going throche the streets conforme to custome that day everilk yeir, qwhairin St. Giles picture was solemnelie caryit he being the patron of Edinburgh. The Quein Regent forseeing likelie some tumult in respect of thair humor being greatlie withe the Cleargie greevit for ane Mill ane preist execut a littil befor for heresie in St. Androes and becaus some of thairs war a littil before condemnit of heresie in ane Convention be the qwhole Cleargie keepit at that tyme in Edinburgh albeit al the condemnit war absents, to the qwhilk Assemblie or

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Convention of the Cleargie was cited Paul Methven ane of thair cheiff Ministers or preachers than, bot in respect of the great affluence of the Nobilitie and vthers Protestants to it qwha vsit thameselfs very insolentlie coming in the place qwhair the Quein was in a verye tumultuouss sort against the Inhibition of hir Ischers and officers and thair in hir presens and to hir and the Bischops thai vsit bitter and menacing speeches and contemptuouslie and tumultuouslie did put on al thair steil bonets or casques his tryal and of vthers of his sort for escheuing of a tumult was deferrit to thair nixt Convention in the same place to be keepit in feu moneths thairefter. The Quein Regent I say to prevein a sedition or tumult that day of the procession of St. Giles in Edinburgh did resolute to be not onlie present in the toun bot to accompanie the procession himself in proper person thinking hir authoritie and presens wald make the people beare more respect and absteen fra al tumults and vprores, ane samekle the more becaus a littil befor schoo had schawin himself verye indulgent and connivent to thame in manie things, and the day being come and the Quein Regent being readie to accompanie the procession it wes fund that thai had stollen away befor the picture of St. Giles qwhilk ordinarlie wes accustomed to be caryit that feast and first throuin in the Northe loche and sometyme efter in hie contempt taken furthe of it and brunt publiklie be the Protestants, thairfor ane vther picture of St. Giles wes gottin and caryit throcht the toun the Quein Regent the Cleargie of the Court and Toun and manie Catholiks of al sorts being in the Procession bot the Quein having accompaniit the procession a lang tyme and throche the greitest pairt of the Toun and thinking al danger of sedition wes past being wearied went to dinner in

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ane Carpintar his house in the Bou, some of the Protestants cust doun the Image misvsit it, beat the Preists and Religiouss accompaniing it. This tumult or Sedition did no dout greiue the Quein Regent greatlie bot schoo maid scheu as if schoo took no notice thairof at this tyme. The Cleargie did conveen soon efter in Edinburgh and thairto Paul Methven Minister or preacher being again cited and not compeirand wes denunciit fugitiue and al men forbidden vnder great paynes to assist or harbor him, in contempt thairof he wes still harborit and interteynit in and neir to Dundie and dyverse laborit withe the Quein Regent to retreat that sentence or decree against him bot for not obteyning thairof dyverse protestants maid a band or lige together to manteyne thair religion and to protect and assist thair preachers and maid this band efter be subscrivit be most pairt of the Protestants in Scotland and did name and cal the subscrivers the Congregation. Soon efter thai sent Sir James Sandelandis of Calder in name of thame al to desyre libertie and publik exercise of thair Religion and that the former Catholik Religion and al authoritie of the Kirk mycht be abrogat. The Cleargie wes greatlie greemit withe this and did oppose thame selfs be al meins possible, bot the vthers insisting earnestlie to haue ane direct answer of the Quein Regent or els al wald turne to ane publik confusion alsweal in State as Religion and protesting openlie that thai wald fil al pairts withe seditions and sturrs, if thai did not obteen qwhat thai cravit, in end sore against the wils of the Cleargie and as I think against hir auin mynd and intention did wil and permit thame to vse prayers in the vulgar toong thair sacraments and al dewiteis of thair Religion frielie bot witheout tumults restraining onlie that their ministers or preachers

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suld not preache publiklie in Edinburgh or Leithe. Al thir sturs and things for Religion befor mentionit did preceid the Parliament qwhairin wes grantit the matrimonial croun to the King Dolphin and lykwyse befor the deathe of Quein Marie of England, and the feare of the Englisch warre on the ane pairt than betuixt vss and thame and the feare of contradiction to the matrimon Crown be the protestants at the Parliament on the vther pairt maid no dout the Qnein Regent more connivent and indulgent to the protestants in manie and important things and more weake and remisse for the Catholik Religion nor vtherwayiss schoo would qwhilk hir proceidings did so embolden, animat, and fortiffie, the protestants that thairefter qwhan schoo did vter and manifest hir dislyke of thair insolences schoo could not repress thame, and did so weaken and abate Catholiks speciallie the weake Cleargie in these dayis that thairefter in warres against the protestants thai culd mak littil or no help to hir ather be thair authoritie or force. And thir things concerning Religion and the malcontentments and factions thairfor being joynit to the malcontentments and factions for State and general and particular grudges of the people of al sorts and qualities did so animate incourage and fortifie thame in thair intentions that thai went on withe farre more assurance and maid as it war at the verye first bothe thair quarrels and actions as ane. Nou to returne to the Cours of the storie anent State and warrs things being in this state the matrimonial Croun wes grantit at the Parliament, and the Erle of Argile and Lord James Pryor of St. Androes base brother to the Quein appointit to carie it to France as befor bot thai war persuadit be dyverse protestants and vther malcontents that thai war appointit to that charge and voyage be pratiks

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of the Quein Regent and vther thair opposits (thai being than bothe Protestants) for thair auin vndoing and for weakening and vndoing of the Cuntrie speciallie protestants bereaving the Cuntrie and thair freindis thairin of thair concurrens authoritie and force and so maid thame first to linger and delay thair voyage in expectation of qwhat micht fal furthe and efter troubles grouing to giue over that voyage and charge altogether. Schortlie efter Quein Marie of Inghland departed this lyffe and instantlie and immediatlie thairefter our Quein than in France maryit on the King Dolphin declarit and causit hirself to be proclaimit hir heyre and Quein of Inghland and Ireland and causit put the Armes of Inghland on al hir meubles plate and houshold stuff. This did greatlie grieue and offend Quein Elizabethe sister and successor to Quein Marie notwithstanding of hir protestant Religion and the question of hir birthe legittime or no, and maid hir resolute to be reuengit thair of at the first occasion as efter schoo did withe great crueltie and barbaritie and did greatlie embolden and fortifie the Protestant malcontents and opposits to the Frenche Gouvernement. Efter the parlement had granit the matrimonial Croun the Quein Regent did begin to be more peremptoire and square in hir cariage and nothing so mild or indulgent as befor, qwhilk did not onlie greatlie grieue the people being be hir most humanelie vsit befor bot maid the wyser and suspitious sort to be affrayit of wars thairefter not so mekle of hir as of the Frenche nation qwha wes likelie to command thame for manie ages to come and a littil more strict in hir ordors and directions efter the deathe of Quein Marie of Inghland bot most of al efter the Peace wes maid betuixt the Kings of France Spain vss and Inghland putting ane end to manie warrs and in particular to the tua

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zeirs warre betuixt vss and Inghland sa aft mentionit heirtofore and onlie maid be vss for the weal and pleasor of France to divert Inghland than helping King Philip of Spain and husband to Quein Marie of Inghland against France, during thir tymes and things precedent, the protestants (qwha than did cal thame selfs the Congregation) generallie and particularlie did committit manie outrages and insolences in contempt of publik and privat authoritie not contenting thameselfs withe the libertie or connivence of the Quein Regent to exercise thair Religion or ceremonies freelie so thai did it quyetlie and witheout tumults sedition or hurt of vthers, and in special to absteeen fra preaching in Edinburgh and Leithe, bot did preache publiklie in these and manie vther touns and places, yea in the Churches thameselfs and did wrang and misvse the Kirkmen in manie things alsweil in thair persons as goodis and levings bothe reaving thame thair goodis and withholding thair revenues and dueties fra thame and in breaking and stealing awaye the Images and ornements in manie places furthe of the Churches, qwhilks thair insolences and great enormities did not onlie greatlie grieue and offend most iustlie the Quein Regent bot maid hir aft to vter it in menacing woords and for repressing of thir thair enormities to cal ane convention at Stirling and to caus cite to it the Protestant Preachers or Ministers as cheif authors of thir tumults vprores and disorders, qwhilks thai and the qwhole Congregation fearing did send the Erle of Glencarne and Sir Heu Cambell Shirriff of Aire to hir, as fra thame al to interceid withe hir that the preachers micht be dischargit and freed of that Citation and summondis (as thai cal it) and not to be molestit thairefter. Efter some altercation betuixt hir and thame thai vrgit hir former promises to

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thair bodie the Congregation anent these things schoo answerit Princes aucht not to be farder vrgit withe thair promises nor it suld appeir profitable to thame to obserue, qwhilk hir woordis did offend thame greatlie bot no les al the people of thair faction and al vthers of vpricht meaning to thair cuntrie of the qwhole nation, albeit schoo spake thame rather inconsideratlie nor advysitlie or determinatlie, thai I mean the Erle of Glencarne and Schireff of Aire tua Commissionars for thame did sudainlie and als vnadvysitlie reply that than thai did renunce al obediens and al obligations of duetie that formerlie thai did au to hir and witheal did warne or advyse hir of the inconvenients to come and lyke to flou fra that spring or fountain, qwhilks thair woords and vnexpectit answer maid hir more mild and to end at that tyme withe thame in promising to think better thairof and of thair requeists and proponit busyness. Schortlie efter the Toun of St. Ihonestoun alias Perth witheout anie licence fra hir publikelie did imbrace and exercise the Protestant Religion, qwhilk did offend hir greatlie and most iustlie, schoo commandit thairfor the Lord Ruthven to repress these thair insolences and enormities. His answer wes that his authoritie wes on thair bodies and goodis, qwhilks he wald mak odedient to hir wil and to be readie at hir command, bot aboue or on thair soules he pretendit nor had no authoritie, schoo wes greivit at his answer and menacit to mak him or thame repent it. Schoo than lykwyse did command James Halyburton Provost of Dundie to apprehend Paul Methven Protestant Minister or Preacher than preaching in Dundie to the Protestants albeit not so publiklie as in Perth.

would, knowing the evils will befall my country, the re-
proach and spiteful speeches that is against her; the practices
that she used not only with foreign princes but even with her
Majesty's own subjects: What else is intended to the (over)
throw of Religion who would not? how the noble men that
are factors of the same are persecuted who know not? Of
such things as concern her Majesty's Majesty, in go-

TO THE

RIGHTE HONORABLE MY VERIE THE

EARLE OF LEICESTER

THE Q, MA-TS. COUNSELL, ONE OF HER HYGHENES

MOSTE HONORABLE PREVIE COUNSELL.

HOWE yt shallbe possible for me to please or satysfie your L,
at this tyme I was neuer in so greate dowte not that I thynke I
have willinglye fayled but for that my doyngis have in all
poyntes answered nether to your L, wyll nor desyer. I knowe
that ther coulde be no better nor mor assured counsell then that
your L, gave me in your letter sente be my servante how I
sholde governe my self in this dayngerous and suspicious tyme.
In this poynte howe lyttle so euer yt apperethe that I have fol-
lowed your L, advise yet when I remember what thyngis have
passed my penne, thoughe I confesse scharpe and egre inough,
yet comparing them to thyngis I knowe, I see, and daylie lerne,
assure your L, self I have done myche less then I beleve maynie

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

wolde, knowinge the evle will borne to my Souerane, the reproche and spytefull speache that is againste her, the practizes daylie used not onelye with forayne princis but evin with her Majesteis owne subjectis : What also is intended to the (over) throwe of Religion who seethe not ? howe the noble men that are fautors of the same are persecuted who knowes not ? Of suche thyngis as concerne her self in behavieur usage, in government to what inconvenience these thyngis maye bringe her unto, thoughe I may for pyttie lament yt, yet am I not so carefull nor so reddie to wryte of them as I do of these that cheiflye concerne our owne Soueraine state and suertie as I do of these thyngis that I am sure yf I sholde hold my peece shold otherwyse come to her Majesteis eare whearby I maye be bothe shamed, that anye man sholde knowe more then I, and put my life in hazarde to concyll these thyngis which I knowe to be trewe. I knowe that one not farre from this Q, elbow have wrytten some thyngis that I wolde have byne content sholde not have come to your eares, but when I fynde that other men with suche perill and adventure seeke so to content and please whear yt is neither sought nor desyred at their handis, I call then to mynde what my deutie is howe carefuill and vigilant I oughte to be that no man sholde go before me, no not come ons nere me in aduertysinge of the leaste yote that anye thyng done or saide. I knowe for all that in what daynger I stonde in. To be counted at home malicious foolyshe and unadvysed, one that knowethe not how to use the worlde. Here I am judged seditious mayntayner of Rebellion dyspytefull towardis those of whome I have receaved honour and good. At home I knowe the envie of some to be so greates towardis me that ther is nothyng to be

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

gotten. Here I am assured that more evle wyll cane not be borne to anye man then is now to me, but yet I am assured that how maynie wayes so ever anye man cane charge me, I shall never be accused of untrothe or falsed no not in worde wrytten or spoken. In this poynte I thynke my self in miserable case, ether I muste in maynie thyngis holde my peece or of necessitie must utter them ther whear I knowe that he shall take the advantage and proffit of me to whome I am leaste bounde and beareth me leaste good wyll, but yf I had onelye to do with your L, what inconvenience coulde ther ryse yf I were hable taduertyse and dyd daylye wryte every word that commethe owte of this Q, and hir howsbondis moutht that either concernethe Englande or matter of wayghte. I lament and am sorrie maynie tymes that your L, knowethe so lyttle and he so myche to whome by expresse commandement I am forced to wryte. And yet my L, yf I sholde put but half that in wrytinge that I knowe is daylye wrytten from amange you to this Q, and so dyspytefully spoken as maynie thyngis are, then I knowe my L, what wolde become of me and what men wolde judge of my doyingis to be playne with your L, I keape myche more in stoore than I have uttered, in speciall since your L warninge but more....then presentlye, I have I assure your self ther was neuer, for more mescheif intended to those whome I am bounde to honour and serve, more dyspytefull speache ther was neuer then is now spoken and blowne abroad above measure. Mo practizes then are nowe in hande ther were neuer, to gyve warnige is my parte, to speake of them in generall I am founde fawlte with, to wryte in speciall is so full of daynger, but to holde my peece is counted the greateste fawlte of all, and howe myche so euer I

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

wryte yet canne I neuer satysfye. I knowe nowe for certayne that this Q, repentethe her mariage that she hatethe hym and all his kyne. I knowe that he knowethe hym self that he hathe a partaker in playe and game with hym. I knowe that there are practizes in hande contrived betweine the father and sone to come by the Crowne agaynste her will. I knowe that yf that take effecte which is intended David with the consent of the kynge shall have his throte cutte within these x dayes. Maynie thyngis grevouser and worce then these are brought to my eares yea of thyngis intended agaynste her owne person which bycause I thynke better to keape secreete then wryte to Mr. Secretarie I speake not of them but nowe to your L, whearfore whear suche abondance of matter is and so maynie reporters, whye sholde I be the laste and I proteste before God that I wryte maynie thynges agaynste my will and in the wrytinge feare no les of the daynger then your L, warnethe me of, and yet ether for duetie conscience or dowte of worce utter that which I am loothe excepte yt were to some other then he to whom I am fayne to dresse my self and direct my intelligence, I do not my L, wryte all this to purge my fawlte, or yt I do not rather allowe of your L, advise then my own doy.....but to awoide a greater parill in sayinge to lyttle when so myche may be spooken. So long as I found her g, of other nateur, mynde and dysposition then now she is, your L, cane wytnes howe reddie I was to honour her to serve her to set forthe her prayses, nowe that these conditions are chaynged whye shall not I also alter my maner of wrytinge thoughe not to the lyke extremitie or hyghe degree of malice that she usethe in her speach and doyngis yet some what to let her be knowe what she is nowe

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

from that which then she was bothe to my Souerane to your L, self and my whole countrie. I wyll yet for all this as nere as I cane followe your L, advise, at the leaste you shall knowe all your self howe spare from hens forth I be to other, onlye this protestinge that yf euer your L, gyve your consent that ether she or her howsbonde succed to our Souerane that ther in you shall do agaynste God and your Countrie and bringe in as greate a plague unto our Nation as cane come owte of hell, not that I am wedded to anye other or am of anye parte or faction but onlye and whollye devoted to the service of the Quenis Majestie and suche one whome she shall best lyke to be her howsband and the chyl dren borne to them bothe yf God sende them.

Howe myche so euer I have wrytten of this matter I am sorrie that I cane content your L, no more but alwayes as nere as I cane my wyll shalbe not to offende, here as lyttle as maye be, but at home and specialye nexte to my souerane your L, as lyttle as I cane possible. Thus myche I have wrytten upon occasion of your L, letteris of the vij of Januarie and seconde of this instant belevinge that your L, fyrste letter had byne answerde in as myche as I have ever since lefte myche of my lavyshe kinde of wrytinge and nowe feare that (seinge I have no other matter but that which is grevous to here or perchance amonge you maye be myslyk....or I the worce lyked for the wrytinge) I shall fynde no matter at all to wryte of, for as I fynde this Q, affected so I beleve I sholde wryte, but seinge she is all together evle mynded whear upon cane my penne ronne but as the matter offerethe and the subjecte before my yeas.

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

Yt maye please your L, to understonde that at the Embassa-
deurs arrivall at Barwicke I was ther easlye intreated ther unto
by my L, of Bedforde, the willinger also that I mycht speake
with hym, before hys commynge into Scotlande where I knewe
that I sholde lacke oportunitie or coule not do yt withowte
suspicion of this Q, and hyndrance to those whome I wysche
good unto, and for whome he was a suter, I mette hym with my
L, of Bedford a myle before he came to Barwyc. By the waye
I had moste parte of the tawlke with hym touchynge my L, of
Mar, towardis whome I fynde that he beareth a very good
wyll, and am assured that he hathe done here all that lyethe in
his power to do hym and his friendis good, but cane nothyng
prevayle. That nyghte at Barwic before supper he hylde long
purpose with me of your L, so in all thyngis to your
L, honour, as yf he had byne as maynie wayes bounde unto
your L, as anye man livinge, he lefte nothyng unspoken that
he could judge of the Q, in affection towardis your L,
with a speciall desyer that what so euer coule content your L,
moste, myght withowte farther delaye taye effecte. Seinge
that he fyndethe good lyklyhoode and apparance greate of her
Majesteis good wyll towardis you, he thoughte yt his parte by
all meanes that he cane to further the same, and looke whear
in his Mr cane by anye meanes healpe he wolde be righte
glade to be imployed ther in, and tolde me that at his retorne
he trusted to fynde some better occasion and larger Commission
to speake in that matter then he had, all wayes for that honour
he founde in your L, you sholde not want that service
that good will that is in hym to do or saye all that is in hys
power or that his wytte wolde serve him to do.

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

From the bounde roode he was convoie to this towne by the L, Hume. His whole charges borne since be came into this countrie, verie well used of all sortis, and that which in hym is myche to be commended he is contented with all thyng. Upon Sondaye layste were the solemnities with great honour, banquetis, masques and maynie such lyke. Upon twesedaye the Lordis of Counsell made hym a supper, after supper there was a costlye maske in which the Q, her howsbonde, and David were with vij other in riche attire. Yesterdaye he dyned in the Castle with the L, Ersken, at ij of the clocke, thyther went the Q, and her howsbonde to honour the compaignie. I here saye that the cheere was greate. That nyght I sent hym worde that I had a letter from your L, to hym. The next morninge I was with hym from viij untill x, myche of his communication was of your L, what he hathe good will to do and what he will do at his retorne to the courte. We dyscoursed longe of Charles and his faction, of the hastie retorne of the Spanyshe Emb. and howe hotlye he hath dealte for him since his commynge. I have let hym knowe of some previe matters betwene this Q, and the Duches of Parma, and trafique with Spayne whear of he maye mayke his proffyt and fyndethe ther in some contentemente to be forewarned and seing your L, makethe suche accompte of hym I thought that I coulde not honour or do hym service sufficient. And shortlye to saye unto your L, I neuer knewe anye man moe affectioned, speake with better harte and wyll of your L, then he dothe, not onlye to me but as I am informed to others. This nyght he lyethe in Seton upon Saterdaye he wilbe in Barwic by ij of the clocke after dynner, his present is a bacen & ewer, ij cuppes with covers, a salte a large trencher with a spone all

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

duble gilte, how maynie unces I knowe not, ij geldingis of which one (as I here) is the blacke which your L, gave this Q.

The heraulte had the garment the K, woore that daye of sattayne garded with blacke vellet and sattayne with aglettis of golde and a chayne worth ijc crownis of the sone. With this man I spake not at his departerr thoughe at Barwic I had long tawlke with hym myche to your L, honour and will to do your L, service, he shewed your L, chayne, and valued your L, garment at v C crownes. Als myche as I cane perceave thei fynde themselves in all thyngis verrie well satysfied and pleased of ther good usage in Englande, and have verrie well reported thereof. I have nothyng els presentlye to wryte unto your L, but to ende with that purpose I begone, my desyer is allwayes to content and please your L, as I shall be directed that waye my whole will shews. To promes anye good from hens I cane not and wryte good whear I fynde none I maye not. To beare with thyngis or to helpe matters whear no hazard is of good nether god wolde be pleased nor my Souerane served. This your L, shall knowe for certayne that this Q, to her subjectis ys nowe so intollerable that I see them bent to nothyng but extreme myschefe and I beleve that before yt be longe yf she tayke not up in tyme you shall here of as evle as yet you have hearde. Ther is a bayte layde for Sr David, that yf he be caught howe so euer his mestres be offended maynie others wilbe well pleased, I truste that in this my wrytinge your L, will rather have regarde unto my good menyng and will to serve your L, then to anye other thyng that I cane do or saye, but as to your L, I am moste bound so shall my desyer be to that in speciall that

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

maye most concerne your L, honour and weale, most humblye
I tayke my leave. At Edenburgh the xiiijth of Februarie.

Your honorable

at commande,

THO. RANDOLPHE.

I am not yet hastie to make my sute for my retorne bycawse
I knowe my poore estate at home and here presentlye so farre
behynde hande that I knowe not howe to mayke my self free
and depart with honestie.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

SEINGE that I cane not yet attende vpon yo L, whear yo L, is
I thynke yt my deutie to let yo L, vnderstonde such occurrants
as are here amongeste, fyrste that the Q of Scotlande is nowe
fullye resolved to marrie to Earle Bothewell and that the Bannes
are all reddie asked betwene them, that she is nowe mynded to
mayke Leethe a free bourghe whear before yt was vnder the
liberties of Edinbourg and myndethe to name the same Marian-

RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

bourge, and to create the Earle of Bothewell Duke of the same name, and yf that she cane not bringe that to passe, then shall he be created Duke of Rosa as her former howsbande was.

These newes yt pleased her Matie to tell me this daye walkinge in her gardayne, with greate myslykinge of that Q doinge, wch nowe she dothe so myche deteste, that she is ashamed of her notwithstanding her Matie dothe not lyke that her subjects sholde by anye force withstonde that wch theie do see her bente unto; and yet dothe she greatlye feare, les that Bothewell havinge the upper hande, that he wyll rayne agayne wth the Frence, and ether mayke awaye wth the prince, or sende hym into France, wch deliberation her Matie wolde gladlye shelde be stayed, but is verye vncertayne howe ut maye be broughte to passe. Her Matie also telde me that she had seen a wrytinge sente from Graynge to my L, of Bedforde dyspytefullye wrytten agaynste that Q, in suche vile termes that she coulde not abyde the hearinge of yt, whear in he made her worce then anye comon woman. She wolde not that anye subjecte what cawse so evr their be procedinge from the Prince or what so evr her lyf or behavieur is that anye man shelde dyscover that vnto the worlde, and therof so vtterlye myslykethe of Graynge maner of wrytinge and doinge, that she condemne the hym for one of the worse in that Reaulme, semynge somewhat to warne me of my familiaritie wth hym, and wyllinge that I shelde admonyshe hym of her myslykinge. In this maner of tawlke yt pleased he Matie to retayne me all moste an hower, in the meane season calling for Sr Nicolas, to what purpose I knowe not, who was then absent, the were assis- ters there but hearde nothyng of the purpose. The Earle yr

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L brother Earle of Arondell, L of Ormonde, L Honsdon, Sir George Haword and manye others. Killegrewe before me had longe tawlke with her Matie, I knowe not wheare of but sawe her showe him a ringe wch hunged at a blacke rybone abowte her necke she was verye merrie and hed some tawlke wth my Lord of Warwk wch appared to the compagne like as not unpleasante. The peace is not yet made. I truste yo L shall retarne before the conclusion. Greate matters amonge greate princes are not concluded withoute greate deliberation. He makethe no meanes for favour and reason wilde, not that thether sholde yelde or gyve place. I am evr bolde with yo L, not withoute feare to offende and as assured as the beste as trouble as anye of the reste whome wth for losse of tyme I humblye tayke my leave. At your L lodginge in suche haste as yr L may judge I truste and recomende my homble servyce the xth of Maye 1567.

Your honorable L, bounden at

Comande,

THO. RANDOLPHE.

TO OUR

RICHT TRUSTY AND WEIL BELOVIT COUSING

THE

ERLL OF LEYCESTRE.

RICHT trusty and welbelovit Cousing we greit you weill,
We have pertlie direct the berair our Servand Robert Malvile
towart oure gude sustir the Q your Souerane instructed with
oure mynd in certaine maters qlk we have comandit him to
declair to hir on oure behalf. And as we have evir found you
weilwilling be all gude offices to nurishe and intertein the
mutuall intellegence & gude amytie betuix us & our said gude
suster. Sa now as of before we will gladlie desyr and pray you
to act well thairin, qlk we sallbe maist willing to recompens with
ony favour or plesyr that standis in our power. We need not
to mak lang Lter, the berair being so weill knawin to you
quhome we pray you to credit. And thus comittg you to
God. At Edinburgh the fyft day of Junij 1567

Your richt gud frind

MARIE R.

TO
M Y L
TH' ERLE OF LYCESTER.

MY werray good L, after our maist harty commendatioun this day the Q, the Kingis mother hawing escapit furth of Loychlewin arrywit at hammyltoun, with whome Is Joyned the factioun of that house. We haif commandit Mr Elphinstoun the maner of Eskaipping as we haif zit lernit It. Now my good L. hir Joyning with that house of hammyltoun what prejudice It may bring to the swyrtye of the kingis persoune and hurt to the mwtuall intelligence betuix boyth realmis quhat advancement to the frenche practises We leif It to zour guid consideratioun, We ar assurit that It sall easalye appeir to all those that sall consider the matter aryght And thairfoir as we haif always in all our trowbles knawin and Experimentit zour guid fawour towards ws, so we dowbt nocht but at this present ze will Imploy zour self to mowe the Q, Majestie bayth to consider aryght our first interpryise for the Rewenge of that horrible murthir and als to fawour now and forther our proceidingis for the suyrte and preserwation of our king our Souuerayn hir Matie dear cusing and newir permitt that he sall cum in the dangeyr of his deadly and mortale Enymeis. Nayther zit permitt that all the

L

REGENT MURRAY'S LETTER.

trawell heirto for taking for the establischement of the amytie
and mwtuall intelligence betuix thir realmes salbe in ane instant
lost, the rest we refer to our seruiteur Maister Elphinstoun to
whome zour L will gif credit as to our self And thus we hartly
commit zou to god from glasgow the thryd of Maij 1568.

Zour L, maist

assuredlye

JAMES REGENT.

INSTRUCTIONIS

OF THE

QUENIS MATIES

TO

MASTER STEVEN WILSONE

TO BE DONE IN YE PARTIS OF FRANCE AND ITALIE 1566.

IN ye first at your Coming to Pareis ye sall schaw to my Lord
of Glascow our ambassator yat we haif send you in speciall to
ye Papis Halienis for declaratiōe of our gude mynd and con-
stancie in ye Catholic relegione, and to mak adverteisment of

WILSONE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

ye nativitie of our sone ye prince and of his baptesme and als to declair our mynd to ye Matie be his advyse as efter followis

ITEM — ye sall declair to ye Papis halienis matie the cause of the delaying to send him answere of his wreting send to us Quhilk was in speciall becaus we be necessit to mak ane conventionne of the nobilitie, and to declaire unto yame of ye erving of ye Papis legat, according to ye lawis of our realme quilk prescryvis yat na legat be, without ye estatis be certifeit of before, and thare consentis requyrit yairto Quhilk conventionne for yat and ye baptesme of ye prince and utheris causis was halden at Edinburgh in ye begynning of october last and thairin yair consentis obtenit yairto.

ITEM — ye sall declair our gude mynd towart ye Papis halienis and our constancie in ye Catholic religione, and to ye effect yat ye matie ma knaw ye same be experience desyris him effecteontlie to tak ye pains to cum within our realme with sic diligens as he ma judge ye mast suer way be ye conwoy of ye Bischop of Dumblane and ye Abot of Dumfermlene. And we think ye mast suer and rediest way salbe be Flanders. Notwithstanding referris that to ye jugement and consideratione of ye Bischop of Glascow our ambassator in France and to ye Bischop of Dumblane.

ITEM — ye sall requyre my Lord of Dumblane in our name and ye Abot of Dumfermling to beir ye Papis halienis Matie company in his Journay towart us in ye mast suer maner as thei think best, And assuir my Lord of Dumblane that he salbe weil recompensit and satisfeit for all his pains.

WILSONE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

ITEM — at your arrivyng to Rome ye sall present our wretyngis to ye Papis halienis and schaw ye occasione of your erryngd is to declare our gude mynd, will and constancie towart ye Catholic religione and the obedience of ye seit apostolit and siclyk yat ye schaw of ye nativitie of our sone and of his baptesme and yat ye occasione that we deferit sa lang to send answe was what we suld conclude with our Nobilitie ye forme of ye baptesme to be in the auld maner.

ITEM — ye sall schaw ye Papis halienis that we haif send for his Matie and to schaw ye caus that he was nocht send for sonar as is above written.

ITEM — to recomend we to ye College of Cardinalis, thankane thame of ye gude affectione thai bair towart us and our effairis Assurane thame godwilling that we sall do gude will to satisfye ye expectatione that yai haif of us. And salbe willane to do yame sic glee and plesyr at all tymis as lyis in our possibilitie.

ITEM — ye sall mak our hartlie comendatione to ye Ambassator of Spayne at Lunden thankane him of his kyndnes he berris towart us and our effairis at all tymis. Assurane him we salbe willane to recompans the same quhen evir occasione sall serve. Als ye sall schaw him of our seiknes quhilk we haif hed schortlie at the plesyr of God and in quaht maner we disposit our selfis for God makane first our confessione, and yairefter usane all uther things quhilk ar instructit be ye Catholic Kirk for salvatione of man and woman. Als causit our Master Alonsar to the mess and pray for us in our utir extremitie thes premissis with

WILSONE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

uther things quhilk ye knaw we usit ye sall declair to him at
lenth desyrane him to mak adverteisment yairof to ye mast
Catholic King his Master and to all uthers quhilk he thinkis
expedient, Lyk maner assurane him be the grace of God so lang
as we leif we sall observe and keip and manteine the ancient
religione to ye utermast of our possibilitie and sall rather lose
our lyf, and realme, yan we lose ye same, as ze sall declair to
him be wourds at mair lenth, Quharin we haif desyrit to gif
yow credit in our wretings direct to him, and yat he credeit no
uther report maid in the contrair quhatsomevir.

MARIE R.

THE

COPIE OF THE

QUENES MATIES LRE.

PLEIS yor Matie It is bruted & spoken in the Countrey
that yor Matie suld be ravissit be the Erle Bothwell against yor
will Quhen we yor maiesteis nobilitie & subiectis thinkes or-
selves maist heiglie offendit gif sua be, And therfore desyres to

M

LETTER TO QUEEN MARY.

knew yo^r hienes plesy^r and will, Quhat we sall do toward the reparation of that mat^r & in quhat man^r we sall use o^r selfis quikilk being knawing their sall nathing be left undone that becomes faythfull & loving subiectis to do to the advancement & furthfelling of their princes honor & effaris. We will lowk to be certefeit of yo^r graces mynd, be the bearer hereof. And suafter o^r humble comendationes, we comit yor matie to God from Aberdein the xxvij of Aprill 1567.

FINIS.

Lauderdale, James Maitland <<of>>,

A Narrative of the principal acts of the regency, during the minority of Mary Queen of Scotland, from the original ms. of James Maitland Auch mit dem Titel: Maitland's Narrative of the principal acts of the regency, during the minority; and other papers relating to the history of Mary

s.l. [1842]

4 Brit. 75 b

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